

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

v.

WILFREDO ORTIZ-ALICEA,  
and NOEMI MEDINA-MELENDZ,

Defendants.

CRIMINAL NO. 07-112 (JAG)

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**RE: RULE 11(c)(1)(B) GUILTY PLEA HEARING**

**I. Procedural Background**

On March 14, 2007 defendants Wilfredo Ortiz-Alicea, and Noemí Medina-Meléndez were charged in a four-count indictment. They agree to plead guilty to Count One.

Count One charges that Mr. Ortiz and Ms. Medina, from on or about January 1, 2002 through on or about July 14, 2006, did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire and agree with others known and unknown to the grand jury to knowingly use, transfer, acquire, alter and possess food stamps coupons, authorization cards, and access devices in amounts greater than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), in a manner contrary to Chapter 51 of Title 7, United States Code, and the regulations issued pursuant to this chapter, all in violation of 7 U.S.C. §2024(b) and 18 U.S.C. §371.

Defendants appeared before me at separate hearings, assisted by the court interpreter, on May 29, 2007, since the Rule 11 hearing was referred by the court. See United States v. Woodard, 387 F.3d 1329 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004) (magistrate judge had authority to conduct Rule 11 guilty plea hearing with consent of defendant). They were advised of the purpose of the hearing and placed under oath with instructions that their answers must be truthful lest they would subject themselves to possible charges of perjury or making a false statement.

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**II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge**

Defendants were provided with Waiver of Right to Trial by Jury forms, which they signed.

<sup>1</sup> Although the defendants do not read English, they confirmed that their attorneys translated the contents of the form to them. They were advised of their right to hold all proceedings, including the change of plea hearing, before a district judge. They received an explanation of the differences between the scope of jurisdiction and functions of a district judge and a magistrate judge. They were informed that if they elected to proceed before a magistrate judge, then the magistrate judge will conduct the hearing and prepare a report and recommendation, subject to review and approval of the district judge, advising how to proceed. Both defendants voluntarily consented to proceed before a magistrate judge.

**III. Proceedings Under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, the guilty plea must be knowing and voluntary. United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999). "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F3d 1, 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). There are three core concerns in a Rule 11 proceeding: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F2d 1237, 1244 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1991)).

**A. Competence to Enter a Guilty Plea**

This magistrate judge questioned the defendants about their age, education, employment, history of any treatment for mental illness or addiction, use of any medication, drugs, or alcohol, and

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<sup>1</sup> The forms entitled Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge in a Felony Case for Pleading Guilty (Rule 11, Fed.R.Crim.P.) and Waiver of Jury Trial, signed and consented by both parties is made part of the record.

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understanding of the purpose of the hearing, all in order to ascertain their capacity to understand, answer and comprehend the change of plea colloquy. The court confirmed that the defendants received the indictment and fully discussed the charges with their respective counsel and were satisfied with the advice and representation they received. The court further inquired whether defendants' counsel or counsel for the government had any doubt as to their capacity to plead, receiving answers from all that the defendants were competent to enter pleas. After considering the defendants' responses, and observing their demeanor, a finding was made that both defendants were competent to plead and fully aware of the purpose of the hearing.

**B. Maximum Penalties**

Upon questioning, the defendants expressed their understanding of the maximum penalties prescribed by statute for the offense to which they were pleading guilty, namely: a term of imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, and a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00), or both. The defendants also understood that they could be sentenced to a term of supervised release of not more than three (3) years and that a Special Monetary Assessment of \$100.00 each would be imposed, to be deposited in the Crime Victim Fund, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, §3013(a). The court explained the nature of supervised release and the consequences of revocation. The defendants indicated that they understood the maximum penalties for Count One and the potential consequences of the guilty plea.

**C. Plea Agreement**

Mr. Ortiz and Ms. Medina were shown their respective Plea Agreements, which are part of the record, and each identified his initials on each page and their signatures on pages seven, nine and ten. Each confirmed that he/she had the opportunity to read and discuss the Plea Agreement with his/her attorney before signing it, that it represented the entirety of their understanding with the government, that they understood its terms, and that no one had made any other or different promises or assurances to induce them to plead guilty. Although the defendants do not read English, they confirmed that their attorneys translated the Plea Agreement into the Spanish language.

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The defendants were admonished, pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1)(B), and expressed their understanding, that the terms of the Plea Agreements are merely recommendations to the court, and that the district judge who will preside over the sentencing hearing can reject the recommendation without permitting the defendants to withdraw their guilty pleas, and impose a sentence that is more severe than the defendants might anticipate.

The parties' sentencing calculations and recommendations appear at pages three and four of the respective Plea Agreements, and were explained in open court. In particular, Mr. Ortiz's agreed upon Base Offense Level ("BOL") is Six pursuant to U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(a)(2); pursuant to U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(1), an increase of Ten levels is agreed for the amount of funds involved; pursuant to U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(2)(A), an increase of Two levels is agreed for the number of victims; a decrease of Three levels is agreed for acceptance of responsibility pursuant to U.S.S.G. §3E1.1. Based on these Guideline sentencing factors, the agreed Total Offense Level is Fifteen with a Guideline range of 18 to 24 months imprisonment, assuming a Criminal History Category of I. The parties agreed to recommend a sentence of 24 months

Ms. Medina's agreed upon BOL is Six pursuant to U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(a)(2); a Two-level reduction is agreed for acceptance of responsibility. Based on these Guideline sentencing factors, the agreed Total Offense Level is Four with a Guideline range of zero (0) to six (6) months imprisonment, assuming a Criminal History Category of I. The parties agreed to recommend a sentence of probation.

No stipulation was made as to Criminal History Category as to either defendant. The defendants confirmed that these were the sentencing recommendations they agreed to with the government.

The defendants were specifically informed that any sentencing calculations contained in the Plea Agreements were not binding for the sentencing court, but were only estimates of possible terms, and that the court, after considering the applicable Sentencing Guidelines, could impose a sentence different from any estimate in the Plea Agreements or provided by counsel, and that the

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court had authority to impose a sentence that is more severe or less severe than the sentence called for by the Sentencing Guidelines. The defendants were advised, and understood, that the Sentencing Guidelines are no longer mandatory and are thus considered advisory, and that during sentencing the court will consider the sentencing criteria found at 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a).

The defendants were advised that under some circumstances they or the government may have the right to appeal the sentence the court imposes. The defendants were further informed, and professed to understand, that the Plea Agreements each contain a waiver of appeal provision under which the defendant agreed to waive the right to appeal the judgement and sentence if the court accepts the Plea Agreement and sentences him according to its terms and conditions.

**D. Waiver of Constitutional Rights**

The defendants were specifically advised that they have the right to persist in a plea of not guilty, and if they do so persist that they have the right to a speedy and public trial by jury, or before a judge sitting without a jury if the court and the government so agree; that at trial they would be presumed innocent and the government would have to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; that they would have the right to assistance of counsel, and if they could not afford attorneys the court would appoint each one to represent him throughout all stages of the proceedings; that at trial they would have the right to hear and cross examine the government's witnesses, the right to decline to testify unless they voluntarily elected to do so, and the right to the issuance of subpoenas or compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify on their behalf. They were further informed that if they decided not to testify or put on evidence at trial, their failure to do so could not be used against them, and that at trial the jury must return a unanimous verdict before they could be found guilty.

The defendants specifically acknowledged understanding these rights, and understanding that by entering a plea of guilty there would be no trial and they will be waiving or giving up the rights that the court explained. The defendants' attorneys both attested that they explained these rights to their respective clients and believed that the defendants understood the explanations.

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The defendants were informed that parole has been abolished and that any sentence of imprisonment must be served. Defendants were additionally informed that a pre-sentence report would be prepared and considered by the district judge at sentencing, and that the defense and the government would be allowed to correct or object to any information contained in the report which was not accurate. Defendants were admonished that their guilty pleas, if accepted, may deprive them of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, to hold public office, to serve on a jury, and to possess a firearm. The defendants confirmed that they understood these consequences of pleading guilty.

**E. Factual Basis for the Guilty Plea**

Defendants were read the indictment in open court and were provided an explanation of the elements of the offense. The meaning of terms used in the indictment was explained.

Upon questioning, the government presented to this magistrate judge and to defendants a summary of the basis in fact for the offense charged in Count One and the evidence the government had available to establish, in the event either defendant elected to go to trial, that defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendants were able to understand this explanation and agreed with and admitted to the government's submission as to the evidence which could have been presented at trial.

**F. Voluntariness**

The defendants indicated that they were not being induced to plead guilty, but were entering their pleas freely and voluntarily because in fact they are guilty, and that no one had threatened them or offered a thing of value in exchange for a guilty plea. They acknowledged that no one had made any different or other promises in exchange for the guilty pleas, other than the recommendations set forth in the Plea Agreements. Throughout the hearing the defendants were able to consult with their respective attorneys.

**IV. Conclusion**

The defendants, by consent, appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and entered pleas of guilty as to Count One of the indictment.

After cautioning and examining the defendants under oath and in open court concerning each

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of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, I find that the defendants, Wilfredo Ortiz-Alicea and Noemí Medina-Meléndez, are both competent to enter guilty pleas, aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that it carries, understand that the charge is supported by evidence and a basis in fact, have admitted to the elements of the offense, and have each done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty pleas and that the defendants be adjudged guilty as to Count One of the indictment.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d) of the Local Rules of this Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within ten (10) days of its receipt. Failure to file timely and specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

**A sentencing hearing is set for August 31, 2007 at 10:30 a.m. before Judge García-Gregory.**

**IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.**

San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 29<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2007.

S/Bruce J. McGiverin  
BRUCE J. McGIVERIN  
United States Magistrate Judge